

NORTH MONTPELIER

Mrs. J. W. Moocroft, who has kindly tied up for the young people of North Montpelier a reading room at her home, where, night after night, the young people stroll in and read the daily papers and magazines, while a while has received from time to time copies of the Stars and Stripes, sent from France by her son, Sgt. E. Moocroft, that are very interesting both to young and old; also a few days ago she received a little red-covered book from across, called the "Headquarters Chronicle," which will be very interesting to them, also to those who would like to know how our boys are living over there. Also in the reading room we find new souvenir cards from general headquarters, 2, showing the wonderful barracks railroad station at Chaumont and others. Sgt. Moocroft writes that they are working hard and he does not look to get home before fall. He has been at general headquarters throughout the 13 months over there and has been well and happy. This will be gratifying to relatives and friends of the young man.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Benjamin and family visited at Dwight Lawson's in Calais last Sunday.

Neal Templeton visited at his home in Northfield Falls over the week end.

Messrs. Clyde Gilman and Forrest Gray of East Calais are working for Mr. Wallace of the Rockland Sprinkling company at the mill.

Mr. and Mrs. G. McKinstry of Montpelier visited at M. McKinstry's on Wednesday.

Mrs. George Read started Friday for her home at Daytona, Fla. She was accompanied by her brother, Master Robert Little.

Arthur Ainsworth has returned from Mary Fletcher hospital, Burlington, where he has been for treatment.

H. Knight of South Royalton was a business visitor in town the last of the week.

Mrs. George Parker of East Calais recently visited her sister, Mrs. John Emery.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Attridge of Barre were visitors at Mrs. May Johnson's last week.

Miss Carrie Sibley is visiting in Montpelier. Mrs. Ellen N. Lawrence is stopping with Miss Hattie Sibley during her absence.

Guy Bentley and sons, Edward and Frank, were visitors in Montpelier Saturday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Conrad of Hardwick have been visiting at Messrs. Patrick's and Bliss'.

The following clipping taken from the Wakefield Daily News will be of interest to North Montpelier people, as Mr. Nye is a relative of W. G. Nye and a nephew of Mrs. Andrew Nye Lawrence and has formerly spent his vacations here with his father, Edward Nye, piano tuner for William Miller company, Wakefield, Mass.

The Colorado Springs Gazette of Dec. 7 reported the fact that Harold A. Nye, formerly of Wakefield, has been granted a six months' leave of absence from his duties as principal of Colorado Springs high school to go to Denver as a special agent for the U. S. board of vocational education, division of rehabilitation.

Mr. Nye has been principal of the Colorado Springs high school for four years. He entered the government service Monday, Dec. 9.

The following is from the Colorado Springs Gazette:

"The work in which Mr. Nye will be engaged is that of training disabled soldiers in some trade or profession by which they will be able to support themselves and families. He will act as special agent in one of the 14 districts in the United States where the rehabilitation work is to be conducted. Special schools and educational facilities will be provided and every effort made to give the men a chance to become wage earners again."

"Mr. Nye has been a resident of Colorado Springs for 11 years. He is a Harvard graduate and came here in 1907 as an instructor in English in the local high school. Later he was a member of the Gazette editorial staff, leaving newspaper work to go back to teaching. He was made principal of the high school four years ago, succeeding Mr. Hill, who became superintendent."

"Mr. Nye has been making an effort to enter war work for some time and saw in the new offer an opportunity to take part in an exceptionally important phase of reconstruction activity. The hard work which he will be doing is so far as possible every disabled soldier, give him an industrial education without expense and then keep track of him to insure his success."

"Mr. Nye was not able to announce his plans beyond the six months' period."

The same issue of the paper contains an editorial comment on Mr. Nye's move, saying, in part: "In the four years that Mr. Nye has headed the high school, he has made an excellent record. While we regret to lose Mr. Nye from the local schools, we congratulate him on the opportunity for real public and patriotic service which his new work offers. We hope and believe that he will make a big success of it."

Mr. Nye was graduated from Wakefield high school in 1902 and Harvard in 1904 and has been in the West since his college days. He is the son of Edward B. Nye of Wakefield.

WAITS RIVER

A son was born to Private and Mrs. Earl A. Woods at Heaton hospital on Saturday, Dec. 28. Mother and child are both doing well. Mrs. Woods received a telegram on Thursday last, saying that Private Woods had arrived from overseas and was now stationed at Newport News, Va. One by one our boys are coming home.

Pvt. Royal Downing writes from France that they are now undergoing intensive training in preparation for parade work on this side. He also states that he is well and hopes to be sent home soon. He has been at the front continually with the 26th division and has come through unharmed, although he states it seems mighty good not to hear the big guns or small gas continually. They are now located at Marnay, France.

NEWBURY

Rodney Murray Ives, a prominent electrician of the New England Telephone company, died at the Mary Fletcher hospital Friday morning, Jan. 3, after a brief illness of influenza. Mr. Ives was a student of Williston seminary, Northampton, Mass., the son of Rev. Henry S. Ives, pastor of the Congregational church of this place, and a young man of great promise. He leaves a wife and an infant daughter. His funeral was held today at Northampton, Mass.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

RANDOLPH

Charles Wood, whose family live in this town on the Highlands, and who has been in town since Christmas, coming from Brattleboro, where he is a teacher of music in the high and graded schools, underwent an operation at the sanatorium here, which is understood to have been unfavorable and he is at the present time in a critical condition. Dr. Gilford was the surgeon and upon performing the operation conditions were found much more serious than was anticipated. Saturday night he passed a comfortable time considering the serious nature of the case.

Mrs. Harry Chase went to Lisbon, N. H., on Saturday to visit Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Emerson, and to meet her husband, who is now working in that place.

Mrs. Leonard and her daughter, Miss Ruth Leonard, were in town on Saturday to visit William Leonard, who is at the sanatorium for treatment for an injury to his eye, caused by a chip hitting his eye while chopping in the woods.

The following officers were elected by the Methodist Sunday school on Sunday: Superintendent, William Plimley; assistant superintendent, C. J. Stockwell; secretary, H. J. Smithers; treasurer, Leonard Slack.

Mrs. John Oney of Roxbury was in town Saturday for a short visit at James Oney's.

Mrs. George Roys of Roxbury was in town on Saturday to visit her sister, Mrs. Charles Mann.

Miss Jennie Johnston of Lebanon, N. H., closed a visit of several days here with her sisters, Mrs. W. F. Edson and Miss Maude Johnston, and went to her home.

Mrs. Arthur Hunter, who has been with her sister, Mrs. A. A. Chadwick, for several days, returned Saturday to her home in Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hodgkins, after a several days' stay in Rochester, returned home on Saturday.

Dr. Charles Cleiman, who has been here for the holiday season with his mother, Mrs. G. E. Cushman, started on his homeward journey to Chicago on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Johnson and daughter, Miss Zephierine, after a three weeks' stay here with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Heath, left on Saturday for their home in Davenport, Ia., where they are located at present.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ladue of Brain-tree were in town on Saturday for a short business trip.

Miss Maude Brackett of Pittsfield, Me., is passing several days here with Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Eaton.

Mrs. C. W. Hodges and her twin sons, Charles and Albert, of Ridgewood, N. J., have been visiting several days here with the former's sister, Miss Mary DuBois.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Mazzolini have returned from a several days' stay in Barre, where they visited the latter's relatives.

Eugene Mazzolini left Saturday for New York City, where he will enter Columbia university to complete his course in the college of pharmacy.

Mrs. Clara Smith has returned from a several weeks' visit in Somerville, Mass., where she passed the time with relatives.

Miss Geneva Ford, who is a student in a Lowell, Mass., business college, has been in town for a few days, with several of her friends.

I. A. Fortier of Wells River has come to pass several weeks with his daughter, Mrs. H. J. Patch.

Harold Sharpe of Boston has been passing several days here with his mother, Mr. Sarah Sharpe.

Robert Ford succeeds Peter Labelle in the store of Ernest Tracy, where the latter worked for seven years.

Mrs. J. M. Thompson and her daughter, Miss Beatrice Thompson, were the guests of Mrs. Thompson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Foster last week, and returned to their home in Montpelier the last of the week.

J. B. Adams went to Waterbury on Sunday to visit his son, Charles Adams, and join Mrs. Adams, who has been there for several days.

WEBSTERVILLE

Albert C. Rock and Miss Maude Morse married at Springfield, Mass.

Friends of Albert C. Rock, formerly of this place, will be interested to learn of his marriage to Miss Maude Morse at her home, 4 Denver street, Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Jan. 1. After a short trip to Boston and vicinity the happy couple will reside in Springfield.

Mr. Rock graduated from Springfield high school in 1912 and clerked in the Union Clothing store for some time and later he taught school in upper Graniteville.

Mrs. Rock has been employed as clerk in Brigham's Garment shops in Springfield.

The Baptist choir will meet with Mrs. John Crawford next Wednesday evening for practice.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Genero and John Genero have returned from Chicopee, Mass., where they have been employed for the past few months.

Mr. and Mrs. Lancel Watson arrived Wednesday morning from Albert, Can. Mrs. Watson was ill on the train and upon their arrival in Barre she was taken at once to the City hospital, where she is being treated, the case being pneumonia.

George Bennett returned Saturday from Claremont, N. H., where he has been employed.

James Moore went to Canada today to visit relatives for several weeks.

Mrs. and Mrs. Aris W. Edwards and little son, Russell, returned Saturday from Springfield, Mass., where they have resided for nearly two years.

HANCOCK

Miss Phyllis Farr has returned to Albany Business college.

Mrs. Arthur LeBar and Harry Blair and family have been ill with the grip, but are better.

Recent visitors at Mrs. Lucy Perry's were Lawrence, Mary and Doris Stockwell and Paul Russell of Randolph.

Mrs. Margaret Fiske, who is teaching in Gaysville, was at the home of her brother, Joe Caswell, for the Christmas vacation.

Pearl Eaton, who bought last interest in a store in Middlebury, went to that place last week. Her mother will stay with Mrs. Hattie Alden of Leicester for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stoddard, who are stopping at Henry Manning's, visited Mrs. Stoddard's sister, Mrs. Clyde Campbell of Granville, last week.

Miss Lola Fifield was in Granville last week.

Misses Charlotte, Ruth Goodyear, Beatrice Manning and Frances Andrews began the winter term of school at Rochester last week.

Mrs. Robert Claffin is a victim of the prevailing distemper.

Little Phyllis Crook of Crystal, N. H., is with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Dana Marsh.

WELLS RIVER

Hon. Alexander Cochran's Funeral Was Held Friday.

Hon. Alexander Cochran, one of our most able and influential citizens, died at his home on South Main street last Wednesday morning, Jan. 1, at 4 o'clock, after a long sickness. Up to the very last he retained his mind and was a very cheerful patient.

Funeral services were held at his late home Friday afternoon at 4:30. Revs. Fraser Seaver and Lewis officiating. Initial services were held at Groton Saturday morning and were private. Interment was in the family lot. The large number attending from St. Johnsbury, Montpelier, Groton and Ryegate, and the beautiful flowers, attested to high esteem in which he was held by his many friends and business associates.

Alexander Cochran was the son of Robert and Jean Cochran and was born in Ryegate May 9, 1835. He was next to the oldest of eight children, five boys and three girls. He received his early education in the Ryegate public schools, later attending Newbury seminary at Newbury. During his early life he was a dealer in farm stock and produce. In 1865 he entered business at Ryegate City Center, having purchased what was known as the corner store. He remained here as general merchant until 1889. During this period of time he acted as town clerk and town treasurer and was postmaster for 23 years. He was also justice of the peace during his entire residence in Ryegate. In 1882 he went into partnership with his brother-in-law at Groton and removed there in 1889. He was here until 1896 when he removed to his present home at Wells River. He sold his interest in the store in 1904. From then on he acted as financial backer to several concerns, among which was the Blue Mountain Granite Co. of Ryegate, which he was obliged to take over at the failure of the company. In 1879 he was elected director in the National bank of Newbury, later being made vice-president, and was president when he died. He was also director in the Merchants' National bank at St. Johnsbury and the Capital Savings bank at Montpelier. After the merger of the M. & W. R. R. with the B. & M. he was director in this company. At his death he was actively interested in lumbering projects both at home and abroad, particularly a large concern in Canada.

Mr. Cochran was a member of the state Democratic committee from Caledonia county for many years. He was Democratic candidate for senator and state representative and in 1910 was representative to Congress. He represented the town of Groton at Montpelier in 1896.

Alexander Cochran married Theresa, daughter of L. N. Hall, Sept. 29, 1860. By this marriage they had four children, Robert Newton, who died in 1871, Josephine Elizabeth, Gertrude and Theresa Jean. During his last illness he was cared for by his daughter, Josephine, who devoted her entire attention to his care.

During his life Mr. Cochran has done a great deal of good and the people of this and surrounding sections will miss in him a good and staunch friend.

WASHINGTON

Red Cross Notes.

During the December Red Cross drive \$78 was paid in to the chairman of the membership committee. Of this sum \$5 was paid by Birney Seaver, making him a sustaining member. In the grammar room members of each class contributed, and each grade displays its Red Cross card. The primary room used money obtained at the close of school in June and so paid fees securing four crosses for the children.

The keen interest felt by all is shown by the fact that two of the members, Mrs. Mary Blake and Mrs. Robert Richardson, are 86 years old.

Because of sickness and difficulty in canvassing at this season, little could have been done had not the junior Red Cross members ably assisted in the work. No doubt the members were overlooked, but it is a work where none should wait to be called upon. Each and every one should try to be a leader whenever the Red Cross issues a call.

Remember the monthly meeting next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in school house hall.

GRANITEVILLE

Howard Carey has returned to Winoski, where he is attending St. Michael's college.

Miss Yvonne Bloddeau returned Saturday to Manchester, N. H.

Robert Delgish is able to be out after an injury sustained at the quarry.

Patrick Hearne and Allen Earle, who have been visiting relatives here, have returned to their home in Sownsville, P. Q.

Misses Clare and Agnes Murphy and Mary McQue have returned to Mt. St. Mary's in Burlington.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Owens and Miss Ella Owens were Sunday visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miles.

William McLeay of Claremont, N. H., and Alvin McLeay of Claremont, N. H., spent the week end here with their father, Norman McLeay.

Misses Annie Campbell and Bessie Morrison have returned to Springfield, Mass.

Rev. Joseph Turcot is spending a few days in Burlington.

SOUTH CABOT

Claude Fisher of McCuen's store and Arthur Emery, a sheriff of Montpelier, were in the place on business last Saturday night.

The patients having influenza are all on the gain.

H. F. Marr was in Montpelier Thursday on business.

Sidney Colverth and son, Winthrop, were at E. M. Putnam's over Thursday night.

Oscar Bemis and housekeeper of Marshfield, were visitors at Willer Wheeler's Friday.

Wesley Hall and Nelson Atkins were in Danville at Morse's Mills on business Saturday.

Walter Barnett of Cabot was at W. R. Tibbets' Sunday.

Charlie Lilly and wife of Marshfield were callers Friday on Dorothy Wooster, who is caring for the sick ones at the Gate place.

CURRENT COMMENT

Farmers and the Deer.

Windham County Fish and Game Warden E. H. Metcalf of Brattleboro recommends that the present deer law be changed so that all deer shot while doing damage to crops shall be the property of the state. He thinks this will remove from farmers the temptation to get a little fresh meat. Probably farmers will not object if they are permitted to shoot deer found in any cultivated field, whether doing damage or not and are given a voice in the award of damages. A deer in a cultivated field will do some damage even if he doesn't eat a mouthful of anything and if he isn't eating one minute he is pretty sure to be the next. That is what he visits the field for. As to the killed deer being the property of the state, he comes pretty near being so now under the ruling of the present fish and game commissioner who orders that the value of the carcass shall be deducted from any award made for damage caused by the deer, which seems to be an interpretation of existing law which amounts to new legislation.—Bellows Falls Times.

Government and Railroads.

New impetus has been given to the argument pro and con now going on throughout the country on the question of government ownership of railroads by the announcement that Judge Robert S. Lovett, upon resigning as a director of the railroad administration, declared himself with those who believe in federal supervision and regulation only.

As one of the most experienced railroad magnates in the world, Judge Lovett's opinions should be given their proper weight. He says competition in service and facilities should continue, but that it should be eliminated in the rates. Government ownership, he concludes, would make those of the past look insignificant and that politics would be precluded the system as to become a national scandal.

Public reflection upon these assertions, coming from such a source, in these fluid times is necessary. The open mind will bring the American people to the right solution. Undeniable Judge Lovett has put his finger on a notoriously weak spot of the argument of government ownership. "Pork" is our national disgrace and one which no one cares to see entrenched in the railroad systems.—Boston Globe.

Poor Roads in Burlington.

"Poor roads" are on trial in Burlington. They stand accused of many things and their conviction will be handed with supreme joy by all who travel, hence we submit one more bit of evidence against them.

A correspondent writes that during the past summer there was a great increase at all the garages in the matter of repairs on automobile springs. Automobile springs are made to stand a good deal of rough treatment and when they give under the strain they must indeed receive some severe jolts.

This is the season of the year to talk good roads for Burlington. We have a state campaign under way which seems sure to bring definite results so that it is manifestly up to the city to see that it does not lag behind the march of progress.

Possibly nobody is to blame for the present situation. Reclamation charges and counter charges are to us an unnecessary diversion. Our thought is that it doesn't make any particular difference who is to blame.

Let's supply the remedy, that's all.—Burlington News.

Mr. Plumley and His Pearl.

That was literally a "pearl without price" that Frank Plumley of Northfield fished out of a Pavilion oyster soup. An interesting question at law might arise. The plaintiff, going to recover, might claim that while it sold Mr. Plumley the soup, that was all he had a right to expect, and the gem, being an extra not commonly served on the bill of fare, should be paid for as such if retained. Mr. Plumley might declare that hotel fare was a raffle anyway and "finds the keeps" that this is one rare instance of a guest getting more than he paid for. With no instance on record of any refund when dishes ordered have failed to appear, or have come unfit to eat; that the Pavilion itself didn't pay for the pearl when it came—in the original package; that pearls occasionally appear in oysters and that the price charged is supposed to cover the "shot." We rather think no cause of action lies here, but marked, which is somewhat a variance with the principles of "self-determination," but which may be necessary to the maintenance of their national security. The very influential and not at all chauvinistic Paris Temps, in its issue of Dec. 11, has an article which presents this argument in behalf of the continued French presence along the whole course of the Rhine; Germany has seventy millions of people, and an increasing population, as against fewer than forty millions and a decreasing or stationary population in France. No one in the world can assume that the position of Germany toward France will remain peaceful. Under the circumstances, the security of France, within her old borders of 1870, could be maintained only by the support of Great Britain and America. But to bring British and American troops effectively to the aid of France in an emergency would require six months of time at least. The disadvantage thus created against France must be counterbalanced in some way, and the best military opinion in France sees no other way to counterbalance it than by maintaining the barrier of the river Rhine, which is easy to defend against a superior force.

Is it to be supposed, therefore, that the French statesmen seek to annex the German Rhine territory? Not exactly. The French say that they do not want unwilling guests at their national table. Their idea is to maintain, indeed, their military frontier at the Rhine, but to leave the political frontier where it was in 1870. That is to say, while French troops would garrison the Rhine, the inhabitants of the German Rhineland would be left free to organize a republic of their own, or to send their parliamentary delegates to Berlin, or otherwise to govern their daily affairs as they saw fit.

This is an interesting proposition. It is plain enough that France will never be safe against German aggression unless she has the Rhine, or unless some international means is provided for assuring any and all nations against attacks from other nations.—Boston Transcript.

France on the Rhine.

The French, besides adhering to the "balance of power" as expressed in the maintenance of the particular defensive purposes of the entente, are beginning to suggest the necessity of retaining in their possession the left bank of the Rhine indefinitely proceeding, it may be thought, which is somewhat a variance with the principles of "self-determination," but which may be necessary to the maintenance of their national security. The very influential and not at all chauvinistic Paris Temps, in its issue of Dec. 11, has an article which presents this argument in behalf of the continued French presence along the whole course of the Rhine; Germany has seventy millions of people, and an increasing population, as against fewer than forty millions and a decreasing or stationary population in France. No one in the world can assume that the position of Germany toward France will remain peaceful. Under the circumstances, the security of France, within her old borders of 1870, could be maintained only by the support of Great Britain and America. But to bring British and American troops effectively to the aid of France in an emergency would require six months of time at least. The disadvantage thus created against France must be counterbalanced in some way, and the best military opinion in France sees no other way to counterbalance it than by maintaining the barrier of the river Rhine, which is easy to defend against a superior force.

Is it to be supposed, therefore, that the French statesmen seek to annex the German Rhine territory? Not exactly. The French say that they do not want unwilling guests at their national table. Their idea is to maintain, indeed, their military frontier at the Rhine, but to leave the political frontier where it was in 1870. That is to say, while French troops would garrison the Rhine, the inhabitants of the German Rhineland would be left free to organize a republic of their own, or to send their parliamentary delegates to Berlin, or otherwise to govern their daily affairs as they saw fit.

This is an interesting proposition. It is plain enough that France will never be safe against German aggression unless she has the Rhine, or unless some international means is provided for assuring any and all nations against attacks from other nations.—Boston Transcript.

Is it to be supposed, therefore, that the French statesmen seek to annex the German Rhine territory? Not exactly. The French say that they do not want unwilling guests at their national table. Their idea is to maintain, indeed, their military frontier at the Rhine, but to leave the political frontier where it was in 1870. That is to say, while French troops would garrison the Rhine, the inhabitants of the German Rhineland would be left free to organize a republic of their own, or to send their parliamentary delegates to Berlin, or otherwise to govern their daily affairs as they saw fit.

This is an interesting proposition. It is plain enough that France will never be safe against German aggression unless she has the Rhine, or unless some international means is provided for assuring any and all nations against attacks from other nations.—Boston Transcript.

Is it to be supposed, therefore, that the French statesmen seek to annex the German Rhine territory? Not exactly. The French say that they do not want unwilling guests at their national table. Their idea is to maintain, indeed, their military frontier at the Rhine, but to leave the political frontier where it was in 1870. That is to say, while French troops would garrison the Rhine, the inhabitants of the German Rhineland would be left free to organize a republic of their own, or to send their parliamentary delegates to Berlin, or otherwise to govern their daily affairs as they saw fit.

This is an interesting proposition. It is plain enough that France will never be safe against German aggression unless she has the Rhine, or unless some international means is provided for assuring any and all nations against attacks from other nations.—Boston Transcript.

Is it to be supposed, therefore, that the French statesmen seek to annex the German Rhine territory? Not exactly. The French say that they do not want unwilling guests at their national table. Their idea is to maintain, indeed, their military frontier at the Rhine, but to leave the political frontier where it was in 1870. That is to say, while French troops would garrison the Rhine, the inhabitants of the German Rhineland would be left free to organize a republic of their own, or to send their parliamentary delegates to Berlin, or otherwise to govern their daily affairs as they saw fit.

This is an interesting proposition. It is plain enough that France will never be safe against German aggression unless she has the Rhine, or unless some international means is provided for assuring any and all nations against attacks from other nations.—Boston Transcript.

Is it to be supposed, therefore, that the French statesmen seek to annex the German Rhine territory? Not exactly. The French say that they do not want unwilling guests at their national table. Their idea is to maintain, indeed, their military frontier at the Rhine, but to leave the political frontier where it was in 1870. That is to say, while French troops would garrison the Rhine, the inhabitants of the German Rhineland would be left free to organize a republic of their own, or to send their parliamentary delegates to Berlin, or otherwise to govern their daily affairs as they saw fit.

This is an interesting proposition. It is plain enough that France will never be safe against German aggression unless she has the Rhine, or unless some international means is provided for assuring any and all nations against attacks from other nations.—Boston Transcript.

Is it to be supposed, therefore, that the French statesmen seek to annex the German Rhine territory? Not exactly. The French say that they do not want unwilling guests at their national table. Their idea is to maintain, indeed, their military frontier at the Rhine, but to leave the political frontier where it was in 1870. That is to say, while French troops would garrison the Rhine, the inhabitants of the German Rhineland would be left free to organize a republic of their own, or to send their parliamentary delegates to Berlin, or otherwise to govern their daily affairs as they saw fit.

This is an interesting proposition. It is plain enough that France will never be safe against German aggression unless she has the Rhine, or unless some international means is provided for assuring any and all nations against attacks from other nations.—Boston Transcript.

Is it to be supposed, therefore, that the French statesmen seek to annex the German Rhine territory? Not exactly. The French say that they do not want unwilling guests at their national table. Their idea is to maintain, indeed, their military frontier at the Rhine, but to leave the political frontier where it was in 1870. That is to say, while French troops would garrison the Rhine, the inhabitants of the German Rhineland would be left free to organize a republic of their own, or to send their parliamentary delegates to Berlin, or otherwise to govern their daily affairs as they saw fit.

This is an interesting proposition. It is plain enough that France will never be safe against German aggression unless she has the Rhine, or unless some international means is provided for assuring any and all nations against attacks from other nations.—Boston Transcript.

Is it to be supposed, therefore, that the French statesmen seek to annex the German Rhine territory? Not exactly. The French say that they do not want unwilling guests at their national table. Their idea is to maintain, indeed, their military frontier at the Rhine, but to leave the political frontier where it was in 1870. That is to say, while French troops would garrison the Rhine, the inhabitants of the German Rhineland would be left free to organize a republic of their own, or to send their parliamentary delegates to Berlin, or otherwise to govern their daily affairs as they saw fit.

This is an interesting proposition. It is plain enough that France will never be safe against German aggression unless she has the Rhine, or unless some international means is provided for assuring any and all nations against attacks from other nations.—Boston Transcript.

Is it to be supposed, therefore, that the French statesmen seek to annex the German Rhine territory? Not exactly. The French say that they do not want unwilling guests at their national table. Their idea is to maintain, indeed, their military frontier at the Rhine, but to leave the political frontier where it was in 1870. That is to say, while French troops would garrison the Rhine, the inhabitants of the German Rhineland would be left free to organize a republic of their own, or to send their parliamentary delegates to Berlin, or otherwise to govern their daily affairs as they saw fit.

This is an interesting proposition. It is plain enough that France will never be safe against German aggression unless she has the Rhine, or unless some international means is provided for assuring any and all nations against attacks from other nations.—Boston Transcript.

Is it to be supposed, therefore, that the French statesmen seek to annex the German Rhine territory? Not exactly. The French say that they do not want unwilling guests at their national table. Their idea is to maintain, indeed, their military frontier at the Rhine, but to leave the political frontier where it was in 1870. That is to say, while French troops would garrison the Rhine, the inhabitants of the German Rhineland would be left free to organize a republic of their own, or to send their parliamentary delegates to Berlin, or otherwise to govern their daily affairs as they saw fit.

lation, as against fewer than forty millions and a decreasing or stationary population in France. No one in the world can assume that the position of Germany toward France will remain peaceful. Under the circumstances, the security of France, within her old borders of 1870, could be maintained only by the support of Great Britain and America. But to bring British and American troops effectively to the aid of France in an emergency would require six months of time at least. The disadvantage thus created against France must be counterbalanced in some way, and the best military opinion in France sees no other way to counterbalance it than by maintaining the barrier of the river Rhine, which is easy to defend against a superior force.

Is it to be supposed, therefore, that the French statesmen seek to annex the German Rhine territory? Not exactly. The French say that they do not want unwilling guests at their national table. Their idea is to maintain, indeed, their military frontier at the Rhine, but to leave the political frontier where it was in 1870